



MAN'S CONQUEST OF THE DESERT

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EDITOR: JON KIMCHE

Editorial: 129 Salisbury Sq. House,
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- Cover Photo shows mining operations in the Negev, once a desert area.

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THE WEEK

JORDAN DIVERSION FLARE-UP

The week was strangely assorted. It witnessed the opening of the "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition in Jerusalem, and of the Fourth Maccabiah in Ramat Gan; the arrest of three ex-Premiers and other prominent personalities in Egypt; it ended with yet another flare-up over the dredging of the Huleh marshes. The week's record showed thus:—

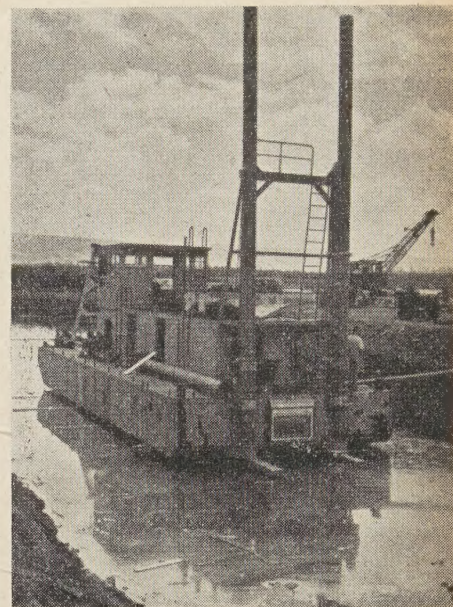
- ¶ The "Conquest of the Desert" exhibition was opened in Jerusalem on Tuesday;
- ¶ the fourth Maccabiah had opened two days earlier and the opening days produced mixed results for the British team;
- ¶ Syria protested to the U.N. and U.S. against Israel's dredging work on the upper Jordan; General Bennike was reported "frantically active"; Israel was reported prepared for any eventuality;
- ¶ in Cairo leading pro-British and leading anti-British politicians were arrested for trial by the "Revolutionary Treason Tribunal";
- ¶ in Jerusalem, Acting-Premier Sharett outlined Israel's policy towards the United States and Israel's Arab minority;
- ¶ also, the Cabinet approved the Foreign Currency Budget balanced at 233 million dollars;
- ¶ the Israel Naval Sloop *Mibtah* delivered 600 tents to the Cyprus earthquake victims at Paphos.

HULEH: SYRIAN WARNING TO ISRAEL

Without preliminary warning the Huleh conflict broke out again over the weekend as Syria demanded that the United Nations Chief of Staff in Palestine, General Vagn Bennike, should rule on the legality of an Israeli project to change the course of the river Jordan.

A Damascus military spokesman claimed that Israel has changed a short stretch of the Jordan river where it forms her border with Syria, as part of her project for draining the Huleh Marshes, in the border area.

The Syrian Government therefore asked General Bennike to order Israel to withdraw Israeli military units said to be stationed in the demilitarised zone, and to return the area to its geographi-



"Trouble-making dredger"—at work on the Jordan diversion.

cally normal state, which would mean demolishing the dam and artificial lake under construction, the spokesman said.

Israel: ready for all eventualities: Commenting on the Syrian *démarche* on Monday, an Israel Government spokesman said in Jerusalem that any attempt by Syria to resort to violence to prevent continuation of the Jordan River project "will find Israel ready to adopt the necessary measures." At the same time details of the projected hydro-electric power plant north of the Sea of Galilee were released by the Israel Government.

Bennike — "frantically engaged": Meanwhile United Nations sources stated that General Bennike has been "frantically engaged" in the past few days trying to prevent a flare-up on the border over the plant project. They said that General Bennike had been informed of the Israeli project on September 2, the day the work began. The sources said General Bennike did not oppose the project as such but requested some modifications in plans. Israeli engineers claim to have followed his request.

Scheme explained: The scheme involves the diversion of the Jordan River between Lake Huleh and the Sea of Galilee—in a demilitarised area. A concrete lined river bed 16 kilometres long, beginning about one kilometre south of Jissr Bnat Yaccoub, will run partly parallel to the present course of the Jordan, at a distance of 50 kilometres; after some 10 kilometres it will turn

westwards, running into an artificial lake about two kilometres from the Sea of Galilee.

Here the water will make a sharp drop to two hundred metres below sea level, passing through a hydro-electric power plant and generating some 24,000 kilowatts per hour. Work has been in progress since early September; Israeli engineers say that the whole project will cost five million Israeli pounds plus three million dollars.

No interference: An Israeli Government spokesman said: "The new project is digging a canal parallel to the river Jordan for a hydro-electric power plant which will not interfere with the rights of the Arabs to irrigate their lands, since part of the water will continue to flow in the old river bed.

"Once again, the Syrians are attempting to obtain by blackmail tactics a United Nations decision to undermine the vital development project." He said that the United Nations had rejected the two-and-a-half years Syrian opposition to the drainage project.

Damascus warns: A Syrian military spokesman stated in Damascus on Monday that "Syria has completed preparations in close co-operation with other Arab countries. The Syrian people, army and Government will not tolerate this gross Israeli violation of the Armistice Agreement."

Sharett's invitation: Earlier, Israeli Foreign Minister, Sharett, had invited Jordan, Syria and the Lebanon to a round table conference to discuss "the just and efficient distribution" of the region's water resources. Mr. Sharett said that "since the region's rivers either serve as boundaries or affect agricultural development plans for this or that country we are ready for a regional settlement of the whole water sources problem.

"As long as such a settlement is non-existent only because the other side refuses to negotiate it, we shall employ all legal means to defend our vital rights regarding rivers that mostly run in neighbouring countries. If they dispose of river waters without considering our needs we shall do the same with rivers within our boundaries," Mr. Sharett added.

He described a recent broadcast by a Jordan spokesman as containing "bombastic threats against Israel" and declared: "Any attempt to provoke renewed war with Israel is bound to result in the complete disintegration of the Jordan Kingdom."



SHARETT'S OUTSPOKEN REVIEW

Israel's Acting-Premier and Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett broadcast to the nation an exceptionally outspoken comment on some of Israel's most burning problems. He discussed

- ¶ relations with the United States under Eisenhower;
- ¶ relations with Egypt;
- ¶ the Arab minority in Israel.

U.S. views not sole criterion: Speaking of relations with the U.S., Sharett said that "apart from occasional differences of opinion on general international issues, such as can occur between any two governments, we must always face the possibility of complications in our relations with the U.S. of a particular kind, as long as the problem of our relations with the countries around us have not been definitely solved.

"With all our keen desire for a relationship of firm friendship with the U.S., which is a major trend of our foreign policy, we cannot determine our attitudes by the sole criterion of what meets the U.S.'s views. The American Government may have its own opinions and we may have ours, particularly on matters which decisively affect our future.

"We shall regret every case of disagreement, but we need not be dismayed.

New Complications: Sharett next discussed possible implications of republican rule in Washington. "Since the change at the helm in Washington," he said, "attempts have been noticeable to revive the former tendency and the im-

pression has been gained that under the Republican regime the State Department may be trying to revert to the routine of thought which prevailed within it during a certain stage of the Democratic Administration. Should this trend become crystallised and the State Department proceed to lay down definite conditions for a peace settlement, new complications might arise, not merely between the U.S. and ourselves.

"Relations may become further embroiled without the cause of peace being advanced. It is premature to forecast what turn things will take. What we are witnessing for the time being are only initial gropings which need not culminate in definite conclusions."

Egypt's historic struggle: Next Sharett turned to Egyptian interference with Suez Canal shipping, which he denounced in strong terms. He added:

"I am not aware of any change in our relations with the neighbouring countries. All I am aware of is certain developments against that background. Take for example, the case of the ship *s.s. Parnon*. It is highly gratifying that Egypt has understood that it would not be to her advantage to pursue a purely arbitrary course in the regulation of traffic through the Suez Canal.

"Egypt must have realised that less than at any other time in the past would such behaviour befit her now when she is engaged in an historic struggle for the assertion of her sovereignty in that area."

Israel's Arabs: But the major part of the Foreign Minister's broadcast was centred on the problem of Israel's 180,000 Arab minority—a problem which looms larger than ever before in Israeli thinking, Mr. Sharett said:

"Not everything could be restored to the *status quo ante* even for the Arabs who stayed on in Israel and adopted it as their home. Moreover, this minority has remained connected by ties of blood and common national consciousness with the Arab people outside Israel, the declared position of which is that it is still at war with Israel—and not only formally so but in day-to-day behaviour.

Security a main factor: "Take the question of the displaced Arabs in Israel. Its solution undeniably depends on the Government, but it also depends on the people directly concerned. Because of the war and the havoc it has wrought, many of these people cannot be restored to their former lands either because other people are now living on them or because of weighty security reasons. What is impossible is impossible and no

arguments will avail, but the Government by no means proposes to disregard the rights of these people and abandon them to their fate. It is offering them other land instead or, if they prefer, monetary compensation.

"This clearly entails co-operation on their part. They cannot in the same breath refuse a substitute offer of land and complain that nobody is taking care of them."

Future prospects : Mr. Sharett thought that two main trends would guide them for the future. "First and foremost, satisfaction of legitimate needs and constant improvement. The position of the Arab minority is not the only domain in the life of Israel where things leave a great deal to be desired and call for continued amelioration. The concomitant part of government care is the call upon the Arab community to discharge their obligations by payment of taxes and fulfilment of other duties.

"The second trend must be stern reaction to any manifestation of disloyalty to the State or complicity in lawlessness or non-co-operation in security measures."

MERCY

Mr. Pinhas Lavon, Acting Defence Minister, quashed the conviction of one of the 13 men and women who were sentenced by a military court last month for membership in the "Bomb for Hire" terrorist group. He confirmed judgment on all the others, but reduced the sentences of nine.

The Minister said he confirmed judgment and sentence of 12 years' imprisonment on Shimon Behar who was believed by police to have carried out a bomb outrage against the Soviet Legation here in February. Behar escaped from prison while his trial was in progress and is still missing. He was sentenced in absentia.

A 10-year gaol sentence on the "number one" of the group, Yaacov Heruti, was also confirmed, as well as a seven-year sentence on Avraham Mandel.

The Minister reduced the gaol sentences on the three girls—Yafa Dromi's sentence was cut from four to three years, and Tzila Mogouri Cohen and Malka Paposhade, both sentenced to one year's imprisonment, were now bound over to be of good behaviour. Sentences of five others were reduced by as much as two years. One of the group who had a one-year gaol sentence was bound over to be of good behaviour.

Sentence on Zeev Badian, former leader in the Stern Group was quashed.



CORONATION FOREST

CHIEF RABBI'S APPEAL

The Chief Rabbi, the Very Rev. Israel Brodie has sent a letter to all ministers of the United Synagogues asking them to draw the attention of their congregations to the imaginative project of the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest during the forthcoming Festival of Succot.

"I am glad to know that the planting of this Forest affords us an opportunity to affirm the close association and friendship between this country and the people of Israel established in the Holy Land and that we are thereby able to express both our affection and loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen and our belief that the people of Israel will once again take deep root in the land of promise," Chief Rabbi Brodie writes.



Lavon—Terrorist sentences reviewed.

MACCABIAH

The fourth Maccabiah was inaugurated on Sunday evening at the Ramat Gan Stadium where about 50,000 spectators enthusiastically cheered contingents from the 23 participating countries.

As the competitors marched past the Presidential box they provided a colourful display ranging from the bright red uniforms of the United States through the grey of Argentina, light blue of Britain, green of South Africa and pink of Denmark to the blue-white of Israel.

The entire Israeli Cabinet, headed by Deputy Premier Moshe Sharett, members of the Diplomatic Corps and hundreds of visitors from abroad were in the stadium as the Jewish sportsmen and sportswomen saluted Israel's President.

Stormy trip : First results of the Maccabiah show how strenuous were the seven days rail and sea journey from London, and how it affected the stamina of the British competitors. The strong gale south of Greece the day before *Yom Kippur* forced the athletes to fast for forty-eight hours and suspended training.

Eighty-one strong, the British team received a great ovation when they marched smartly past the official stand, headed by nineteen-year-old Wimbledon tennis player Angela Buxton, carrying the Union Jack.

Wins and Losses : Britain won three Gold medals on the opening day of the track and field events in the fourth Maccabiah games.

A. Silver, of Britain, broke the Maccabiah 1,500 metres record when winning in 4 minutes 12.4 secs. Miss Irene Laderman, of Britain, took the Women's 100 metres final from Miss Rhoda Abel of South Africa. Harry Kane, A.A.A. 440 yards hurdles finalist this year, won the 400 metres flat event in 50.5 secs.

Britain's Basketball team were beaten 76-22 by Canada, and in the table tennis tournament Britain were beaten 5-2 by Israel, despite a surprise victory by A. Sherwood over the Israel champion Finkelstein.

The Israel national soccer side beat an all-Jewish selected team from Britain by three goals to one at the Rehovot stadium near Tel Aviv, after drawing 1-1 at half-time. Leon Joseph, England amateur International and Leytonstone left winger, who captained the British XI, was injured after ten minutes and took no further part in the match.

GERMANY'S ARAB POLICY

NEW LIGHT FROM CAPTURED DOCUMENTS

"HISTORY OF ARAB-BRITISH RELATIONS WILL NOW HAVE TO BE RE-WRITTEN"

A whole library of books on Arab-British relations before the last war will have to be revised in the light of the startling new information about leading Arab personalities which has been made public in the latest selection of captured German Foreign Office documents, issued jointly by the American, British and French Governments.*

The whole picture of the Arab attitude to the partition of Palestine will have to be re-drawn and the traditional explanations for Arab hostility towards the British during the second world war will have to be reconsidered. These "Documents" show with some precision that among the Arabs outside Palestine, the Palestine question and British support for Zionism played a comparatively minor role in their reckonings.

Jerusalem, Rome, Moscow: The Hitler Government's attitude to the Palestine question and the possibility of a Jewish State was explained in a number of telegrams and circulars from the German Foreign Office to their missions in Great Britain and the Middle East.

The first one in this collection is Document 561, a top secret telegram sent by Foreign Minister Neurath to the German Embassy in London, the Consul-General in Jerusalem and the Legation in Baghdad; it was dated June 1, 1937. For their guidance in conversations about the establishment of a Jewish State, it said this:—

"The formation of a Jewish State . . . is not in Germany's interest, since a Palestinian state would not absorb world Jewry but would create an additional position of power under international law for international Jewry, something like the Vatican for political Catholicism or Moscow for the Comintern. Germany therefore has an interest in strengthening the Arab world."

But two months later, on July 29, 1937, a revealing Memorandum on *The*



Abaullah—"would follow British."

Palestine Question was circulated by the head of the Middle East Division of the German Foreign Office, Senior Counselor Otto von Hentig (Document 569). Hentig was the official dealing with Middle East questions. He had been investigating this problem, had received a number of despatches from Baghdad and Jerusalem, and had spoken to a number of Arab representatives. He was now ready to summarise his views.

Arabs wait for British lead: The only strong Arab protest against partition had come from the Iraqi Government and from the Mufti. King Ibn Saud refused to commit himself; the Egyptians were lukewarm; Abdullah had



Mufti—"exclusive rights for German industry."

declared that he would do what the British did; only the Zionists were energetically opposing the Peel Commission recommendations. Therefore, von Hentig concluded, that

"according to what I was personally able to ascertain, there is, of course, in the whole Islamic world a widespread aversion to permitting the Jewish State to come into being, but on the other hand there is not the least inclination to quarrel with England over this question."

But the Arabs were not alone in refusing to quarrel with the British over the establishment of a Jewish State in a partitioned Palestine (so long, that is, as they were under the impression that the British meant business); the powerful German Nazi Reich also refused to take issue with the British if they were determined to go ahead with the Peel Commission plan to establish a Jewish State.

British-Jewish community of interest:

Two weeks after Hentig's Memorandum, a second and more important document on the same question was prepared for the Foreign Minister, on State Secretary Weizsaecker's request (Document 570). This made two important additional points.

Firstly that "the interest of the British Empire in a Jewish state in Palestine as the basis of its Mediterranean interests should be regarded as an essential factor in judging the future development of the Palestine problem";

and secondly, that "in view of the development of Anglo-German relations, a decision to support the Arab world with money and arms is out of the question."

Nothing could be clearer. If opposition to a Jewish State, or support for the Arab nationalists involved Germany in conflict with the British then both these activities were to be dropped. Good relations with the British were more important. A further Memorandum circulated on the same day (Document 571) make this point explicit.

It instructs the German missions that in their diplomatic measures in connection with Palestine and the Jewish questions they must observe that Germany's "relations with England must under no circumstances be placed under unnecessary strain" by their actions and that they must not overlook "the notorious political unreliability of the Arabs."

(Continued next page)

*DOCUMENTS ON GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY; Series D. Volume V.; June 1937-March 1939 (Poland, the Balkans, Latin America, The Smaller Powers) 975 pp. (H.M.S.O.) 25/-.



Nuri—Sent to watch his Foreign Minister.

Mufti's Offer: While the German Foreign Office was thus crystallising its policies in the Middle East, the Grand Mufti, as the Germans called him, paid a visit to the German Consul-General Doehle in Jerusalem on July 21, 1937. He wanted to know to what extent the Germans were prepared to support the Arab movement against the Jews, and to announce that he was sending a confidential agent to Berlin for discussions with the German Government (*Document 566*).

About the same time the Iraqi Premier asked the German Minister in Baghdad,

Fritz Grobba, for a statement from a responsible German personage against the plan for a Jewish state. The reply to this request is found in a marginal note on the document by the German Foreign Minister: "This is out of the question. We wish to keep aloof from this controversy."

At the same time the Consul in Jerusalem was advised to discourage the Mufti from sending an agent to Berlin. But it was too late for this. The agent was already on his way.

Agent for German Industry: Contact was established in Berlin towards the end of August. A note from the Consul in Jerusalem giving the password of the agent has a remark by Hentig dated August 26. It says: "Musa Alami, staying at present in Karlsbad, is announced for today with an English-speaking person, Husseini, from Jerusalem." But no records of the interview were found.

Nothing more happened on the Mufti front until December. Then, on December 14, 1937, the Propaganda Ministry sent a batch of papers to the Foreign Office and the War Ministry (*Document 576*). They consisted of an introduction of the Mufti's confidential agent from Damascus, Dr. Said Imam and a proposition to the German Government from the Mufti—presumably brought by Dr. Imam.

This was drawn up by the Mufti in the form of an agreement between the German authorities and "the Grand Mufti of Palestine." In this the Mufti undertook, in return for German ideological and material help, to support Germany by

- ¶ promoting German trade in the Arab-Islamic world;
- ¶ preparing a sympathetic atmosphere for Germany which would make itself felt in case of war;
- ¶ continuing acts of terrorism in all French colonial and mandated territories inhabited by Arabs or Mohammedans;
- ¶ disseminating German culture in the Arab-Islamic countries;
- ¶ willingness, in case of success of the independence movement, to utilise only German capital and intellectual resources.

The Mufti's offer was ignored. It had come at a moment when Hitler had given instructions that Jewish emigration to Palestine was to be intensified irrespective of Arab reaction.

Whiffs of appeasement: The first step

towards a change in German policy did not come until much later, after the Wilhelmstrasse had received the first whiffs of British appeasement to come in the Middle East. This was first noted in a despatch from Fritz Grobba, the German Minister in Baghdad, dated July 5, 1938. He had received confidential information from Tewfik Suwaidi, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, that the British Woodhead Commission which was considering the partition proposals for Palestine would report against partition.

Tewfik appealed to the Germans. He told Grobba that "the mood in British Government circles" was now in favour of the Arab solution of the Palestine question. This would be considerably strengthened if Germany made it clear to the British that she too favoured a solution in line with Arab demands.

Grobba was clearly impressed by this indication of a weakening in the British position. He gave no assurances to the Iraqi; he chided him with Arab disunity and particularly with King Ibn Saud's lack of interest in the Palestine Arab problem. Tewfik Suwaidi pleaded again; this was the psychological moment for the Germans; the British were completely "perplexed." They were beginning to give way. (*Document 581*).

Agent for Canaris: Grobba's hint regarding Ibn Saud had not gone unnoticed. Some time elapsed. Then some seven weeks later, on August 23, 1938,



Fawzi Kawkaji (left)—leader of Arab rebellion in Palestine.

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King Ibn Saud—"British assurances of friendship are lies."

Fuad Bey Hamza, King Ibn Saud's Deputy Foreign Secretary, arrived in Berlin in great secrecy and "lived in the greatest possible seclusion"; he stayed for four days (Document 582). He had three long talks with Hentig, the able head of the Middle East section of the Foreign Ministry, who was greatly impressed by Fuad and by what he said.

In his Memorandum Hentig records that of all Arab negotiators who had come to him, Fuad Hamza struck him as the most reasonable and the most objective. He was so impressed that he put him in touch with Vice-Admiral Canaris who was at that time head of the German Military Intelligence Service.

The upshot of this talk was that the Germans began to give consideration to the possibility of sending arms to Saudi Arabia which might, in part be transferred to Palestine. They also studied the suggestion that Grobba should act also as envoy to the court of King Ibn Saud. Canaris was kept informed. Grobba was by now certain that the British were retreating fast all along the Arab front. He pressed his advantage.

Watchdog Nuri: In another conversation with Tewfik Suwaidi, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, who had the reputation of being pro-British, Grobba demanded a categorical explanation of Iraq's attitude to the British in case of war. Suwaidi agreed to maintain secret relations with Grobba and undertook to explain his sentiments in a private letter to Grobba.

Grobba also reported that as Tewfik Suwaidi was again going to London, the Mufti had induced the Iraqi Premier to send Nuri Said at the same time so that

he could keep an eye on Tewfik. (Document 586).

"King no British tool": Both the Arabs and the Germans were now no longer in doubt about the British abandonment of the Jewish State idea. The Woodhead Committee had published its negative report. Germany established diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia and on February 18, 1939, Grobba was in Jeddah for his interviews with the King and his advisers. He saw the King first.

Grobba reports (Document 589) that the King was very frank:

"It became evident very soon that the general impression about Ibn Saud, particularly in the other Arab countries, that he is a friend and a pliable tool of the British, is wrong. He feels himself to be encircled and oppressed by England and has the desire to free himself from this encirclement if possible. Out of prudence he assumes a friendly attitude toward the British, but in the depths of his heart he hates them and complies with their desires only reluctantly."

"British assurances are lies": The King then discussed his relationship with England:

"He said the same as had Sheikh Yussef-Yassin (Grobba reports) about the relationship of Saudi Arabia to England. For the reasons already mentioned he must get along with England, although he very well knows that all the British assurances of friendship are lies. He acts as if he believes the assurances of friendship of the British and takes them at their face value, so as not to give them any excuse for causing the kingdom difficulties from its frontiers.

"In his heart he rejects the British absolutely, since their entire policy is directed solely toward firmly establishing their rule over the Arabian territories once and for all bringing all these areas under subjection.

"With lies—the King repeated this word several times in connection with the British policy on the Arabian peninsula—the British would try to penetrate into his country, too, so as to deprive it of its full independence. As long as this situation exists, however, he himself has to be pleasant to the British, with a friendly face and anger in his heart."

"In British Pay": But Grobba's report had hardly reached Berlin before the blow fell. Von Hentig reports to all



departments concerned (Document 509) that Fuad Hamza had been in Berlin and negotiated the arms shipment with the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces. They were to reach the Mufti in Palestine through Arabia.

The ship was ready to sail from Hamburg when Hentig received "absolutely definite information" that Fuad Hamza, Ibn Saud's Deputy-Foreign Minister who had been working with the German Military Intelligence, "was in British pay".

Consequently the shipment was stopped. So was a second via Iraq. Fuad Hamza proceeded to London to take part in the Palestine Round Table Conference. He lunched at Philby's with Weizmann and Ben-Gurion.

J.K.



Sheikh Yussef Yassin—Shares Ibn Saud's views; now represents Saudi Arabia on Arab League.

COMMENT

EXPLODING AN OFFICIAL MYTH

There will have to be considerable spring-cleaning of official and authorised versions of Britain's pre-war policy in the Middle East in the light of the information provided by the Archives of the German Foreign Office. The latest addition to the published documents (summarised on the preceding pages) explodes, with an almost atomic bang, a fiction which has been maintained by the Foreign Office and retailed in such supporting institutions as the Central Office of Information, the Chatham House "Surveys," and the publications of the well-informed experts of that period.

This thesis was explained succinctly in a recent addition to the "Survey" Series of the *Royal Institute for International Affairs*, a volume dealing with "The World in March, 1939." This claims (on page 131) that the German Government "had not been slow to exploit the bonds of sympathy with the extremist movements of the Middle East" and that faced by the threatening international situation Britain "had to buy a respite for herself by an appeasing concession to the Arab world." (p. 137).

The author then proceeds to castigate "the Zionists and their non-Jewish supporters" who "not content with condemning the 1939 White Paper as a 'Palestine Munich, did not subsequently scruple to deny that it had any excuse in terms of expediency.'" It concludes by condemning these opponents of the White Paper who failed to see "because of their narrowly focused vision" that but for the White Paper the Arab world would have risen against the British war effort and the British would probably have lost the war in the Middle East.

All this moralising is turned into so much poppycock by these German documents. For the first time the real progression of events can be clearly seen.

Yet for all these years the Foreign Office and the Military advisers of the Governments in office, then and since, have maintained that it was different: that the Arabs were united in opposition to the British, that the Germans supported them, and that the only thing left to the British was to buy Arab goodwill with Jewish interest. The security of the Middle East depended on it. The reality has turned out to be very different.

Great Britain has paid dearly for this misreading of the German and Arab attitude in 1937 and 1938. Who was responsible? Who provided the misleading analyses? Who furnished the erroneous information about the Arab leaders? Who helped to create a situation in which the British were left without a friend in the Middle East when war broke out, whereas eighteen months earlier

neither the Germans nor any of the Arab States were prepared to challenge British might?

The change was brought about abruptly—as the German documents demonstrate—by the first show of British weakness, the revelation that the British were prepared to appease. That was the beginning of the end of British influence in the Middle East. It is a lesson on which many people might ponder just now when in London and Washington the same arguments are once more being advanced.

Arab friendship was not "bought" by the British with the 1939 White Paper; Grobba's interview with King Ibn Saud shows this clearly enough. Arab friendship is now even less likely to be for sale. But it looks as if Washington is now following London in misreading the situation of the Middle East in 1953 as the British did fifteen years ago in 1938. And they have not even the excuse of ignorance since the publication of these German documents.

JERUSALEM'S EXHIBITION

It is by no arbitrary method of selection that the first major international festival to be held in modern Jerusalem should be concerned with the problem of the desert. The desert is a challenge to Israel's very existence. It can, indeed, be said that the transformation of the Negev from one of the world's barren areas into a populated and productive territory is the test by which the State stands or falls.

In a general sense, the desert is the moral challenge of our time. The greater part of the earth's surface is made up of ocean, sand, rock and wastes of ice. And in the circumscribed fertile areas of the world the population multiplies as food resources dwindle. It is in the constructive task of converting the earth's vast deserts into food-bearing regions that far-sighted men look for an antidote to national aggression, for the magnitude of the task of transforming the waste lands requires collaboration on a world-wide scale and confronts science with a common duty to humanity.

"They make a desert and then call it peace," wrote Tacitus in his *Agricola*. Today it could be better said that when the desert is made fertile it is peace. The scientists who have assembled in Jerusalem this week, all with specialist experience in soils, climate, rainmaking, irrigation, ecology, and the many national and international bodies that are cooperating in this unique venture, may well initiate international cooperation in one of the vital matters of the century.

But to the Middle East all this is a hundred times more important than it is to the rest of the world. It was once the granary and the showpiece of the ancient world and by its exertions and example Israel, and the Jerusalem Exhibition, can demonstrate to all that this can be achieved again—in our time.

IN THE NEWS



Jacob Halevy with Meir Argov at the World Jewish Congress reception—differences on Israel's role.

ARGOV—PLAIN-SPEAKING PLAIN MAN

Convention was refreshingly defeated at a reception given in London last week for Meir Argov, Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, by the World Jewish Congress. Argov, who looks like a Russian peasant co-operative leader, introduced forthright and provoking reflections on Israel and the Diaspora into what might otherwise have been a tame discussion.

The result was a sharp debate instead of the usual exchange of mutual compliments.

Argov challenged the idea of the automatic survival of Jewry, either in Israel or outside. Diaspora Jews could not expect to escape the penalties of Jewish dispersal—persecution, pogrom, or assimilation. Of America's 300,000 Jewish students, for example, no more than five per cent had even the slenderest connection with Judaism.

"All states are totalitarian towards their minorities," he said, in the sense that minority cultures were not encouraged. It occurred to me that not only minorities, but also nationalities were nowadays finding it hard to retain their separate identities.

SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP? NOT YET

Argov was also bluntly disillusioning about another cherished ideal—that of

Israel as the spiritual leader of Jewry. "We have no time at the present to be spiritual leaders. We are battling with realities for survival." Nor, he added in parenthesis, was Israel full of idealists. Israel was not short of its criminal elements.

But Israel and the Diaspora were interdependent—if one collapsed, so would the other—and to ensure the survival of Israel a constant stream of immigrants from Anglo-Saxon countries was vital.

Jacob Halevy, Chairman of the British section of the W.J.C., took strong issue with Argov. Amid cheers, he said: "You will not get young Jews to come to a country of criminals. They will come if you offer them a purpose, an ideal, whether it be that of pioneering, religion or Jewish history. Israel must foster spiritual leadership as well as look to its security."

"ORDAINED SURVIVAL"

Rabbi S. M. Lehrman intervened with a homily. Jewish survival and the re-emergence of Israel had been pre-ordained by God, he asserted, a claim which provoked Dr. Noah Barou to the retort: "Believe in God, but don't be naive." God helped those that helped themselves, and Barou must agree with Argov that minorities were threatened with extinction in modern states.

"It is a problem that bothers not only the Jews. Other minorities, such as Catholics, face a similar danger and their clergy are seriously concerned." It was a pity that the Jewish clergy in this country did not concern themselves more actively with this problem instead of, as so frequently happened, worrying about the spiritual condition of Israel.

Argov demolished criticism of his views in a short reply in pungent Yid-

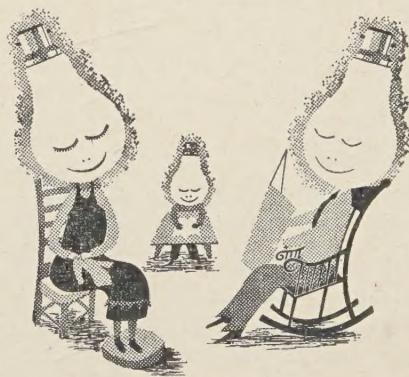
dish, like a bulldozer indiscriminately churning away both genuine values and a rubble of ideas. One could well understand why people say that he occupies inside Mapai a position similar to that of the late Ernest Bevin in the Labour Party. On Thursday Meir Argov addressed the Honorary Officers of the Zionist Federation.

DR. JAMALI: AT HOME AND AWAY

Dr. Fadhil Jamali, who became Iraqi Premier for the first time last week, has acquired the reputation of being Israel's most unbending opponent at the United Nations. His speeches against Israel have also been marked by an element of wildness; he often allows his tongue to have its own at conferences. As a result, his colleagues at the U.N.—and particularly his opponents—have come to consider him as one of the more irresponsible among the Arab leaders.

At home in his house in the well-to-do Jewish quarter of Baghdad, Jamali's pride is his fine library of books on Zionism and the Jewish question, and his records of good music. He is an avid reader and would discuss the problem of

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Palestine with a reasonableness and understanding which seemed to escape him at the Conference table. He is an educationalist of some standing, and now, at fifty, he takes over the Iraqi leadership for the first time.

What impresses him most about Jews? (He volunteered the information). The consideration they show their wives!

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Those who took advantage of the enterprising series of winter lectures organised by the Federation of Women Zionists over the past two years will be interested in the advance details I have received of the syllabus for the coming winter, the last of the series on Jewish History.

Professor Ernst Simon opens the course on October 5 with a lecture on "The Educational Impact of Jewish History." Professor Simon has an outstanding scholarly reputation and this, his first lecture in English here, should be a notable event.

Dr. Z. Werblowsky, the brilliant young authority on mysticism, lectures in November on Chassidism, and other important subjects are the Haskala, by Dr. Rabin, Weizmann's place in Jewish history, by Harry Sacher, and Israel's place in the Jewish world.

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FREE JEWISH CALENDAR

ISRAELI PIANIST

Next Sunday the Israeli pianist and composer Yehuda Bernstein is giving his first recital in England, at the Wigmore Hall. This is a further step in a musical career which began in Lithuania twenty-six years ago. It was then that fifteen-year-old Bernstein gave his first recital, with the Lithuanian National Orchestra.

He later studied at Riga and then in Paris under the famed Liszt interpreter Alfred Cortot.

The prelude to Bernstein's settlement in Israel was a nightmare three months' trip on foot across Europe to Rumania in 1939. There he embarked for Haifa.

I was not surprised to hear from Bernstein, who is a Senior Professor at the Israel Academy of Music, that Israel's musical standard is exceedingly high. I was more surprised to hear him say that he also found musical enthusiasm here "remarkable."

He added that kibbutz youth had a special preference for the music of Bach. The reason might be, he suggested that its lack of emotion corresponded to something "established" in their nature.

I asked Bernstein, who is also a composer, whether an Israeli national style was developing. The situation was still too fluid, he thought, for that to be the case. But he did point to the compositions of Uri Alexander Boscovitch, who bases old Jewish tunes on the modern harmony of the French and Hungarian school, as a possible pointer to future developments.

Bernstein's own compositions are greatly influenced by the Modern French School of Debussy and Ravel, he told me. This was a result of his early training.

Footnote: A poll organised by the Israeli Philharmonic Orchestra revealed that 72 per cent. of concert-goers prefer music of the classic composers. In favour of the inclusion of works by Wagner were 81 per cent., of works by Richard Strauss 68 per cent. The poll also revealed that the majority of concert-goers are from Central European countries.

Hamazkir writes:

COMMUNAL AMENITIES

Occasional visits to the provinces have led me to the conclusion—or should I say discovery?—that small communities are sometimes troubled by problems that are seldom, if ever, met with in London, and the smaller community the greater the problem. Many years ago I visited

a little community in South Wales for the purpose of addressing a public meeting in the interests of a Palestine fund. Just as the chairman was about to open the proceedings a burly, shaggy-bearded individual, with a knobby stick, burst in and demanded some money, threatening that he would not let the meeting start until he received it. I was told that he was a troublesome *Schnorrer*, to whom the congregation had agreed to give a regular sum weekly so that he should not pester individual members, and although they had considered approaching the police to get rid of him they hesitated to do so. He had to be pacified before I could begin.

In another small town the Jewish minister complained to me that he was required to submit his sermon, whenever he wished to preach, to the president, whom he regarded as an ignoramus. In yet another place I was told that the man who had been president of the synagogue before the last annual election was so annoyed by his defeat that he absented himself from religious worship, and his refusal to meet his communal liabilities increased the burden of others.

VICTORIA SHAPIRO

When I first heard of the death of Victoria Shapiro, in Manchester, I was not a little surprised, as I thought that she had passed to a happier realm many years ago. Now that I have recovered from my surprise I feel impelled to pay a grateful tribute to her memory, so that it should not be said that she passed away "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung." For my recollection of her goes back nearly seventy years, when, under her gentle guidance, I first learned how to unravel the mysteries of the Hebrew alphabet. She was then probably about twenty, or perhaps a little younger, and to this day I remember her only as a pretty girl, or, as the Victorians would have said, a good-looking young woman, with a fringe, pink cheeks, and a long high-collared dress that concealed her feet. That she lived to the advanced age of ninety, or at least the late eighties, is testimony to a healthier constitution than either of her parents had, and she doubtless used her longevity for the performance of good deeds until the last.

Miss Shapiro owed her first name to the loyalty that her father, Reb David, felt towards the Queen, under whose reign he felt himself fortunate to live. He was a well-known *Melammed*, to whose more disciplinary tuition I was entrusted later, and of whom I likewise retain a vivid memory.

MAN'S CONQUEST OF THE DESERT

JERUSALEM EXHIBITION OPENS

The first international Exhibition concerned with the theme of Man's fight against the Desert, opened on Tuesday in Jerusalem's new International Convention Centre and so inaugurated the Israel capital as a centre for festivals of international art, science and culture.

Many of the world's leading authorities in climate, soil and agriculture attended the opening ceremony, and international agencies of the United Nations as well as many other national, international, private and commercial bodies contributed exhibits on the desert theme.

Israel itself is contributing valuable experience gained in its efforts to fertilise the Negev and other waste areas within its frontiers and scientific interest is enhanced by the fact that the Negev has been regarded as a desert laboratory for the world since the Israel Government began to tackle it after the Israel-Arab war.

Thousands of foreign tourists and about a million Israelis are expected to pass through the gates of the Convention Centre before the Desert Exhibition closes. The story of the planning of the exhibition, and a description of what it contains, is given below by Sadie Morris, in an exclusive despatch to the "Jewish Observer and Middle East Review" from Jerusalem.

PROGRAMME AND PLANNING

Two years of intricate planning have reached their climax with the opening of the "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition in Jerusalem. The site of this, the first international exhibition sponsored by the Government of Israel is a huge complex of buildings called the *Binyanei Haooama*, literally the "Buildings of the Nation," standing on a high point in the Judean hills at the entrance to the city.

Began After Siege : In 1949, when the idea of the Exhibition was first conceived, Jerusalem was still showing signs

of siege exhaustion. The people were tired, the future of the city itself was in doubt, and building and industry were practically at a standstill due to the reluctance of private investors to sink funds in an uncertain venture. It was then that the idea of the Jerusalem Convention Centre was initiated as a practical plan, although the proposal had originally been made by Herzl and was broached at intervals since.

The Centre was intended to serve as a symbol for the entire Jewish people and it was inevitable that Jerusalem must be its home. As well as acting as a permanent home for Jewish and Zionist conventions, it was hoped that the Centre



Alexander Ezer designer of the Jerusalem Exhibition, with Lord Samuel and Edwin Samuel, European organiser.

would enable Jerusalem to become a city of international festivals, assemblies and conferences. Tourists would be attracted and Jerusalem's economic stability would be stimulated.

Political Considerations : Political considerations also played a role: no one doubted that Jerusalem must eventually be proclaimed the capital of Israel or that the achievement of international recognition would be a long and arduous business; but facts are often more influential than declarations and it was felt that by constant usage, Jerusalem would over the years gain acceptance as the centre of modern Israel.

The proposal, first made by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, that the opening Exhibition on the new site should be "The Conquest of the Desert," was an apt one. The first immigrants who arrived in Palestine over seventy years ago were confronted by a barren land denuded by neglect and erosion. Since then Jewish settlers have struggled to convert the arid and desolate territory into productive soil. In the process, Israel has become a miniature laboratory in desert reclamation, using every device, technique and method known to man. The success in restoring and utilising to the utmost every dunam of denuded land, and above all in turning the vast wastes of the Negev into productive farming soil, will decide whether immigration can be absorbed and the country be established on a sound economic basis.

(Continued next page)



Reservoirs at Israel's Midriska Experimental Station measure soil erosion caused by rain.

A World Problem: This quest is not confined to Israel alone. For the world as a whole the problem of land reclamation is a vital one. To feed and maintain the constantly growing world population, soil erosion must be arrested and regions already destroyed by neglect must be brought back to life and productivity. In the words of Lord Boyd Orr, one of the great specialists in this field, "to feed the world's population we shall have to double food production by 1965."

The Jerusalem Exhibition is the first planned effort to bring together those engaged in this task, to demonstrate the latest machinery and techniques and the achievements of the various countries to date. At the same time it is hoped that the Exhibition will help to make the Israeli public more "desert conscious" which in turn would have an important effect on the development of the Negev.

Plans for the undertaking were in the hands of Mr. Alexander Ezer, who since his entry into Palestine in 1922 has practically "lived exhibitions." Beginning in that year with a small one-room

show on Jewish industry, which at the time barely existed, he then branched out to the now famous Levant Fairs of 1932, 1934 and 1936, and then organised the Palestine Exhibition in Cairo in 1941. The European end, which included negotiations with the various Governments, authorities and private firms invited to participate, was handled by Mr. Edwin Samuel.

Big Three—Unofficial Participation Only:

The first step was to secure as wide a participation as possible and here one cannot help feeling that the response has not been as great as was first hoped. It was realised from the outset that since the Exhibition would be held in Jerusalem, some Governments would not be prepared to take part officially and thus enter into the controversial issue of recognition. The United States, Britain and France, among other countries, declined invitations, but in many instances, where the Governments as such are non-participants, they have nevertheless shown their interest and provided considerable help in mobilising individual firms. For instance, the Board of Trade



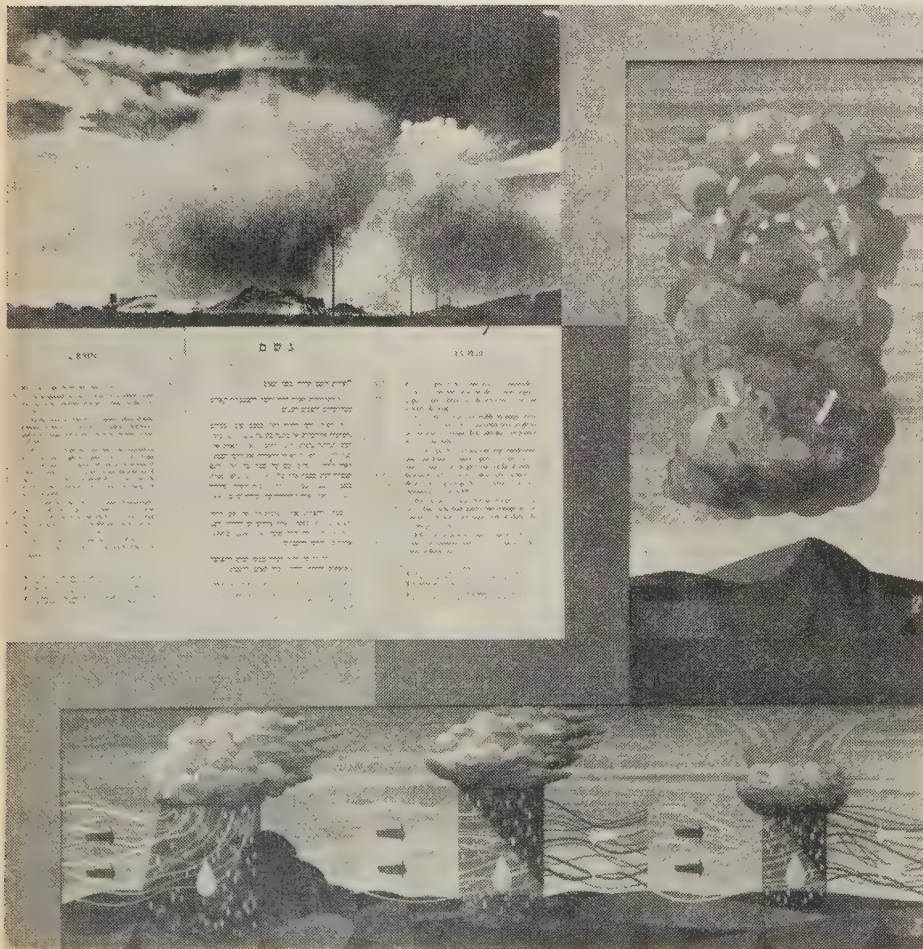
Students at the Soil Conservation Centre in Israel learn to use a Surveyor's transit.

in Britain was valuable in stimulating private participation.

Invitations were extended to all countries with whom Israel had diplomatic relations including the Soviet Union and the Eastern European States, and at the outset there was some indication that they would take part, as enquiries for additional information were forthcoming. Unfortunately, the break in diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union occurred and when these relations were eventually resumed it was found to be too late for East European exhibits to be arranged.

In addition to five countries represented officially and many private institutions and firms from all over the world, all the United Nations agencies are represented. These include UNESCO, Food and Agriculture Organisation, World Health Organisation, International Labour Office and the World Meteorological Office.

The Programme: The general plan of the Conquest of the Desert Exhibition follows the lines decided upon for all future Exhibitions to be held in the *Binyanei Ha'omo*. Each event will consist of three sections: the main Exhibition focussed on a central subject, conventions and meetings relevant to that subject and an arts festival. This year, alongside the main Exhibition, various congresses are taking place, one of Jewish agronomists, another of the Israel Engineers' and Architects' Association on "The Development of the Negev," and a third on "Contribution of Science to the Development of Israel," arranged by the Israel Scientific Council attached to the Prime Minister's Office.



UNESCO Panel at Jerusalem explaining the formation of rain clouds.

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A Shell diorama at the Exhibition shows Lydda Airport, with an aircraft being serviced. Tel Aviv lies in the background.

The festival feature concentrates on presenting Israeli art. Oriental music, dancing and choral groups from all over the country, representing the diverse Jewish communities which have settled in Israel, are being presented. A special event will be the first performances of Israel Cantatas by local composers. Guest artists will also appear.

When completed, the *Binyanei Haooma* will be a superb site for international exhibitions and festivals. For the past two years those travelling to Jerusalem cannot have failed to notice the huge scaffolded structure standing a short distance off the main road at the approach to the City. Since May this year an army of workman have been swarming over the scaffolding, racing to prepare the Exhibition in time. And although the eight-story building envisaged in the original plans of the *Binyanei Haooma* are far from complete, the section needed for the Exhibition is ready.

Festival of Britain Designer: Lining the walls of the central hall are the stands of the various Governments and semi-governmental authorities, whilst the whole centre of the floor is taken over by the various U.N. Agencies. Mische Black who was commissioned by the Agencies to design this section was, it will be recalled, one of the designers of the South Bank at the Festival of Britain.

On the first floor various social, economic and welfare institutions display

their contributions alongside the communications, transport and building section. A separate section houses a display of Israel products showing the huge expansion which has taken place since the restoration of the State. The main building also houses the cinema.

In the grounds, among the newly planted gardens of typical Israeli and desert flowers and bushes, thirty prefabricated pavilions have been erected by private exhibitors. Alongside them stands the largest pavilion, that of the Israel Government and the colonisation institutions. Here one can see the economic history of Israel since ancient times, the immigration and resettlement of the past seventy years and the blueprints for the future.

Is it a Waste of Money? : Some people were doubtful if Israel, in its present state of poverty, can afford to "indulge" in such luxuries as Exhibitions and Festivals, and if the £700,000 expended could not have been put to better use. This is rather similar to the discussion which took place in Britain prior to the Festival. The organisers point out that they may well cover a large part of the expenditure from the entrance fees to the site, sales of gifts and souvenirs and revenue from tourists who have been attracted by the Exhibition. They are, however, careful to stress that the success of such a venture cannot be judged solely on a cash basis. The importance of the Exhibitions for Israel's future and the

intangibles connected with building a tradition are not factors which make for easy accounting.

They also point out that the Edinburgh Festival, which in its first year attracted little attention or foreign currency, has today become a major dollar earner for Britain. So they hope that Jerusalem will in time also create its own tradition and gain acceptance as a centre for culture, art and science.

The normal September tourist rate for Israel is about 4,000 but the flow is much higher this year as a result of the coincidence of the Exhibition and the Fourth Maccabia. Extra incentives have been given to tourists in the way of free Israel entry visas, reductions on Israel shipping lines for the journey, special reductions in the form of cheap tickets to theatre and opera performances and for sightseeing tours and transport.

One Million Israelis Wanted : But the success of the Exhibition depends a great deal on the support of the Israel population itself. It is hoped that a million Israelis from all parts of the country will have passed through the turnstiles by the time it is ended. To attract them the Government and bodies concerned have made many concessions. Gifts and souvenirs are being sold at far less than usual rates, no duty is charged on cigarettes and other items sold in the grounds, and special rates are charged for presents sent abroad from the site.

The symbol of the Exhibition—designed by Abram Games who was responsible for the Festival of Britain emblem—is already becoming familiar. It shows a rose clenched in a rugged fist. If this Exhibition can help towards the fulfilment of Isaiah's prophecy of the blossoming desert and aid mankind in one of its most vital and decisive struggles—the war against the desert—then Israel can indeed be proud of its first venture into the field of international exhibitions.



Commemorative stamp of the Desert Exhibition (left) was designed by Britain's Abram Games. Right is a stamp commemorating the fourth Maccabiah which opened last Sunday.

THE BRITISH AND UNITED NATIONS CONTRIBUTION

The somewhat over-familiar prophecy of Isaiah that the desert would "rejoice and blossom as the rose" still lacks fulfilment in the twentieth century and has confronted the scientists with a serious challenge. "Civilisation is running a race with famine and the outcome is still in doubt," Dr. Walter Lowdermilk has warned, a fear that has also dramatically been emphasised by Lord Boyd Orr.

For out of Israel's area of just over five million acres, only just over one million are under cultivation. The rest of the country is wilderness. Not only is the security of the country jeopardised by the need to seek food supplies abroad, but hard earned foreign currency is thereby put to unproductive use.

Huxley's "Twofold Crisis": But what Aldous Huxley in a recent essay called "the twofold crisis"—at one level the political and at another the agricultural—is a phenomenon of world dimensions. The area of cultivated land is static or receding. Productivity is declining and in many countries there has been a population drift from farm to city. Lack of food is often a potent cause of political unrest.

The only answer can be to use old lands in a new way.

United Nations Constructive Word:

Now for the methods. Here the four United Nations Agencies—Unesco, the World Health Organisation, the International Labour Office, and the Food and Agriculture Organisation—have a special part to play. Their's is a joint visual travelling exhibit which is having its first showing at Jerusalem. It covers an area of 600 square feet and consists of a prefabricated light steel frame enclosing the display material. Each of the forty display panels has text panels in English, French and Hebrew.

There is a section for each Agency. The first part of the Unesco section deals with the arid zone itself and gives some important data, i.e. the area covered, its characteristics, the causes of aridity, and the diversity of the arid areas. The exhibition next shows the main problems encountered and describes the various means that science and technology have put at man's disposal to solve them. Some of the individual problems relate to water supplies in arid zones, rain-fall, artificial rain-making, utilisation of surface water, detection of underground water-tables, vegetation, sources of power, and the spread of desert conditions.

Food and Health: Display panels show the work of the three other specialised agencies. Here the emphasis is on more immediate application and less on long-term aims. The panels devoted to WHO deal with problems of public health, the control of disease-bearing insects in arid zones and the planning of mass health campaigns.

The panels of the Food and Agriculture Organisation demonstrate methods of restoring arid zones to fertility, based on:

- ¶ scientific afforestation;
- ¶ soil analysis;
- ¶ fixation of sand-dunes;
- ¶ soil-storage of water.

The ILO displays methods of improving agricultural productivity, especially in woodworking, refrigeration and the cultivation of citrus fruit.

The *leitmotif* of the exhibits of all four international agencies is the need for co-ordination. Each can contribute its specialised insight into the problem, but it is only through mutual collaboration that each individual insight can yield its greatest value.

What Machines Do: Once the aims of the Exhibition are set; once the methods for the realisation of the aims are outlined; then the next and final stage is

the actual machinery and man-power. It is here that the industry of some twenty countries is displaying its products. They range from water-sprinklers to harvester combines, from food preservatives to railway coaches, from kitchen equipment to pneumatic drills.

The share of British industry, although limited to a dozen firms or so, is every bit as varied.

The supply of power to isolated communities is one important feature of the British exhibits. The General Electric Company, for example, is displaying a turbo-motor generating plant. A versatile type of diesel-engine generating set is also being shown by Associated British Oil Engines. It is a Diesel Alternator adapted for village electrification. It is able to drive agricultural equipment, run cranes and building equipment, and drive stationary machinery by means of a pulley take-off.

Generating sets of a similar type but of greater power have been installed at Negev Phosphates Ltd. Haifa; in the four pumping stations on the forty-mile Jerusalem water pipe-line; and in various plants of the Jerusalem Electric Corporation.

A free-light set from Joseph Lucas Ltd., for generating electricity by using the wind as a source, is another example of the ever urgent search for power in the world's arid zones.

(Continued next page)



A team of UN experts examine a locust-breeding area before spraying.

Communications, Building, Construction: In the field of communications the same firm is exhibiting a complete range of spare parts for tractors, and commercial and private vehicles. The Dunlop display includes garage equipment, spare parts for trucks and tractors and airplane tyres and equipment. Leyland motors are showing an example of their latest type of bus chassis—the "Royal Tiger." This is the firm that has supplied the vast majority of buses at present in use in Israel.

Communications of a different kind are covered by the General Electric Company who are displaying transportable VHF radio telephonic equipment enabling contact to be maintained between widely separated groups of workers.

The needs of construction and building will be represented by

- ¶ a large Leyland tipping vehicle for the transport of gravel, loose earth etc;
- ¶ corrugated sheeting from Fulgo Metals, as used in the roofing both of temporary and permanent structures;
- ¶ concrete mixers and asphalt plant from Millars' Machinery.

Scientists, Technicians and Governments Co-operate: An exhibition of dioramas by the Shell Oil Company shows not only the use of oil in every aspect of life but also how chemicals derived from the raw materials are used in anti-malarial campaigns; fruit spraying as a preservative from pest and blight; clearing arid soil of weeds; and in anti-locust spraying from the air.

"Prestige" exhibits by British firms include a cross-section of the Rolls Royce "Derwent" turbo-jet engine, and a forty-two inch model of the "Cyprian Prince," a ship which is specially adapted for the citrus trade between Israel and the United Kingdom. In a normal season, the vessel carries up to 175,000 cases of fruit between the two countries. Its owners, the Prince Line, are the largest shipping firm in Anglo-Israel trade and have long been associated both with Palestine and Israel.

Conquering a desert that is itself the product of centuries of neglect is clearly a long-term process. The natural trend cannot be reversed overnight.

But if the ultimate aim is ever to be achieved, then it can only be by some such method as the Exhibition presupposes: a concerted effort by Government, International Agencies, Scientist, Industrialist and Technician.

EGYPT ALSO PLANS DESERT CONQUEST

An ambitious German plan, drawn up during World War II by Hitler's experts, to irrigate 5,000,000 acres of the Western Desert is now being examined by Egypt's revolutionary leaders, writes *Reuter's Gilbert Sedbon from Cairo.*

The master mind behind the plan which aimed at turning the desert into the garden that it was in the time of the Roman Empire, is Georg Borg, the Wehrmacht's wartime chief of industrial production, who was specially chosen by Goering to carry out the project "when Rommel's Afrika Korps had conquered Cairo."

The Borg Scheme would take at least five years to complete and its cost is estimated at £100,000,000.

Within ten years, it would provide food and employment for at least 5,000,000 of Egypt's teeming population.

Chemical, metallurgical and fertiliser industries would be developed.

Nile, Natives and the German General Staff: The topography of the Western Desert varies from low flat land to high table land, generally sandy with little or no clay. Across the parched, arid desert

roam the nomad Bedouin, with camels and goat herds, to the few and far between wadis or oases.

Borg said that the two basic requirements to put his desert reclamation plan into operation were water and power. While the Nile would provide the necessary water, "the power of nature would do the rest" and "the German General Staff fully understood this, when they were preparing their plans to invade Egypt."

Assisted by a formidable team of noted German hydraulic and soil experts, Borg decided upon a novel method of irrigating the desert with the help of a highly intricate chain of water and power plants.

The project comprised the construction of dams, power plants, canals, tunnels and pumping stations, as well as the reclamation of the Borollos, Edku and Mariut lakes, covering an area of 280 square miles.

Plan Destroyed After Rommel's Defeat: After Rommel's defeat at El Alamein, the secret blueprints which Borg and his colleagues had drawn up were said to have been taken back to Berlin, where they were eventually destroyed or lost.

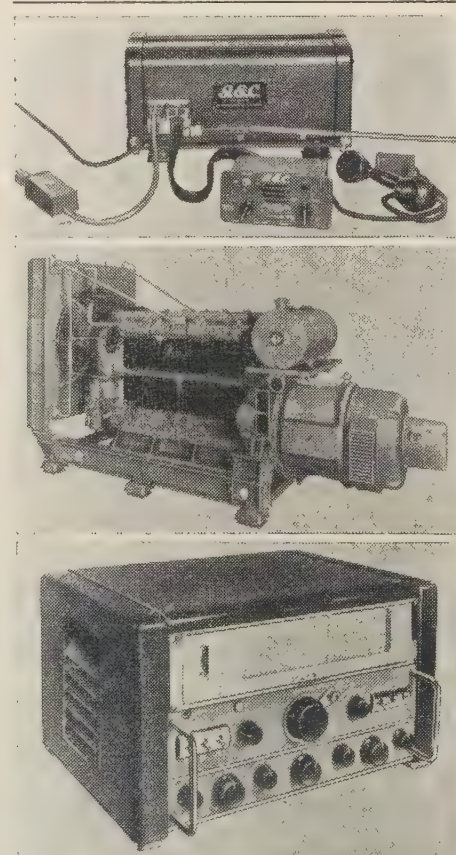
Three years ago, two Swiss irrigation experts, Weber and Dutiot, who had some knowledge of this secret plan, succeeded in contacting Borg and putting him in touch with a Greek industrialist in Alexandria named Maxim Pupikofer, who put them in touch with a noted Egyptian engineer who went to Europe to meet them.

After General Nguib's revolution last year, the Egyptian Government also began taking some interest in the project. Accordingly, Borg was invited to Cairo where he recently held a series of discussions with members of the Higher Production Council, Egypt's top-planning body.

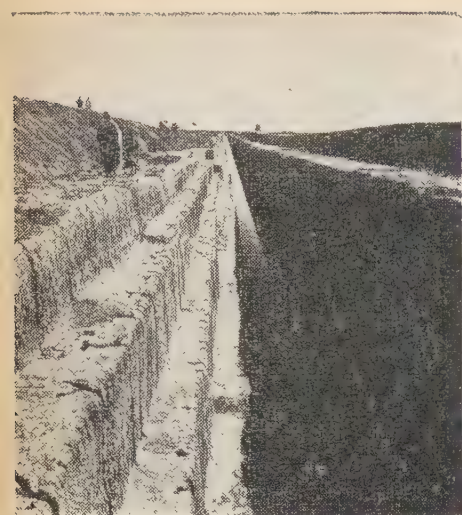
Leasing the Desert: Borg and his financiers suggested that since Egypt had no money to finance such a mammoth project, she should lease the strip of desert territory and grant a number of concessions to any international company which might come forward with the necessary capital.

They also applied for concessions to establish chemical, metallurgical and fertiliser industries in the leased territory.

The promoters of the project have agreed that the land leased to the company shall revert to the Egyptian State



Some of the British exhibits—VHF radio-telephonic equipment (top and bottom) and (centre) a diesel generating set.



A dam constructed to water an arid zone in Morocco.

after 25 years, and the power stations and water headworks after 30 years.

General Nuguib and his supporters are fully alive to the fact that if Egypt is to survive as a great nation, the ever increasing population in the rich but overcrowded fan-shaped Delta and along the narrow Nile Valley, must have room to expand—and expansion means desert reclamation.

A Nile Dam : The Egyptian Government is still examining the Borg Plan. Although it is included among the high priority projects selected by the State planning body, no decision has so far been taken whether it shall be handled as a State enterprise or left to private capital and initiative.

The authorities are also considering other projects, including the building of a new £180,000,000 dam on the Nile at Aswan, in Upper Egypt, which would provide additional irrigation water to double the present 6,000,000-acre area under cultivation.

Meanwhile, the Western Desert is witnessing unprecedented activity. Egyptian soldiers who formerly manned tanks and armoured cars are today driving tractors, mechanical ploughs and graders from sunrise to sunset in a desert reclamation experiment under the American Point Four Programme for aid to underdeveloped areas.

Grass in the Battlefields : Bedouins in the area are co-operating in the battle against erosion and soil depletion. Already, grazing grass is growing between Fouka and Ras el Hekma, 212 kilometres (nearly 70 miles) West of Alexandria on the road to Mersa Matruh



F.A.O. scientists in Israel conduct research in food control.

and the famous wartime desert battle-grounds.

The American experts call the test project an experimental ranch. The plan is to plant 25,000 acres of desert land with seed by next autumn. For Egypt must make the desert flower if her ever-growing population is to live.



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ISRAEL, DURING 1953**

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ISRAEL

LUXURY HOTELS FOR TOURISTS

During the last two years tourism has become one of the main themes of conversation in any mention of Israel's future, writes *Nadia Lourie*. All agreed that it must become a leading industry, especially suited to Israel's historical and religious significance, its geographical situation, its natural beauty, agreeable climate all the year round and special emotional appeal to all Jews.

However, nothing much was done until about two years ago when the Government began to take interest and set up a "Tourist Department."

Tel Aviv the Centre: Simultaneously, several groups of local and foreign investors began to plan new hotels all over Israel, with the main development along the Tel Aviv sea shore as the natural centre. Until then, Tel Aviv with a population of 350,000 (about 450,000 with suburbs) was served only by a handful of well run but small and outmoded establishments. The luxurious *Sharon* on Herzlia beach—just North of Tel Aviv and the charming bungalow hotel, *Ramat Aviv* in the Northern suburbs of the city only partly helped to alleviate the desperate shortage of hotel-rooms.

With the recent currency reforms, tourism has been immensely stimulated. Almost overnight Israel became one of the world's cheapest countries for tourists.

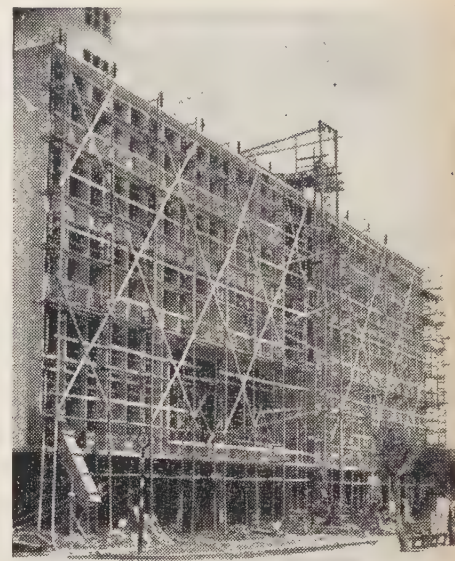
Maccabiah Influx: This has given the news hotels under construction a fresh impetus to race to completion in order to cope with the influx of visitors for the New Year, who this year will mingle

with guests to the fourth Maccabiah scheduled for the following fortnight.

One of the handsomest hotels planned to open in September is the new *Dan*, a giant four million dollar extension to the old *Kaete Dan* Hotel which has arisen next to it on Tel Aviv's seashore, dwarfing it completely. Constructed by a group of Miami hotel-owners in partnership with local investors, this ultra-modern structure with its air-cooled bedrooms (the first in Israel), its huge reception rooms, all facing the seashore and its roof garden enclosing an open-air cafe seating 400, and another giant cafe on the ground floor, will have the dual advantage of being both an absolutely self-contained holiday resort hotel, and having a location in the heart of the city. Work is in hectic progress on every floor, from the main hall with its Italian mosaic walls and marble floors to the basement which will hold a night-club, and to the top-most bedroom now being painted a relaxing green colour.

French and Swiss Cooks: The guests of this luxurious hotel will be looked after by an experienced hotelier from Switzerland and have their food cooked by first-rate French and Swiss cooks. They will enjoy all these comforts for about ten dollars a day, including two meals (breakfast and lunch or dinner)—or even less, without meals.

Those who will want even cheaper accommodation will be able to stay at another brand new hotel—the *Kastel*. An attractive seven-storey structure set in the Northern suburbs away from the sea, *Kastel* was built by a group of local investors with only a minor (35 per cent.) participation of foreign capital. The local group is headed by Avraham Borenstein, who is himself a contractor,



Some idea of the size of the new *Kaete Dan* Hotel can be gleaned from this picture taken during construction.

and is therefore able to bring costs down to a minimum. Its 103 rooms are almost ready for occupation. Each has a balcony, lavatory and bathroom or shower. A room and breakfast will cost roughly three dollars.

"Country Style" Hotel: A small "country style" hotel is nearing completion on one of the wooded hills of Ramat Gan—the garden suburb of Tel Aviv, where all the loveliest private homes of prominent citizens and diplomats are located. *Har Hashoshanim* (Rose Mountain) was put up by two local investors with only 25 per cent. foreign capital participation. Situated high above the city, it commands a lovely view and is much cooler than the town below.

The *Sharon* on the seashore north of Tel Aviv, which is already well known as Israel's most luxurious hotel, has built an annexe of 86 more rooms in keeping with its spacious, well-kept reception rooms. More than half of these luxurious rooms with all modern conveniences (telephones, bathrooms, toilets, etc.) are already in use and the rest will be ready within a few weeks.

"Biggest in Middle East": Two other big hotels are still in the process of construction. The giant *Nordau Plaza* with its 250 rooms will be the biggest and one of the most beautiful in the Middle East. Located on Tel Aviv's seashore and adjoining the beautiful new municipal gardens which also stretch along the sea front, forming one unit with the hotel grounds—it is only seven minutes from

THE ZIONIST FEDERATION—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

77 Gt. Russell Street, London, W.C.1

Telephone: MUSeum 3815

Preliminary list of classes in Modern Hebrew under the auspices of the London and Middlesex County Councils.

- | | |
|--|--|
| N. London College of Commerce, Laura Pl., E.5
All stages—Tuesdays—7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. | Anglo-Israeli Club, 43/4 Gt. Windmill St., W.1
Beginners—Mondays—7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Intermediate—Tuesdays—7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Advanced—Wednesdays—7 p.m. to 9 p.m. |
| Beth Zion, 75 Cazenove Road, N.16
Intermediate—Mondays—8 p.m. to 10 p.m. | W. London College of Commerce, Earsby St., W.5
All stages—Mon. and Tues.—7.30 to 9.30 p.m. |
| Zion House, 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3
All stages—Mondays—7 p.m. to 9 p.m. | E. Lond. College of Commerce, Vallance Rd., E.1
Lower Intermediate—Thursdays—7 to 9 p.m.
Intermediate and Advanced—Wed.—7 to 9 p.m. |
| Childs Hill Evening Inst., Dersingham Rd., N.W.2
All stages—Mondays—8 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Advanced—Tuesdays—8 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Intermediate—Wednesdays—8 p.m. to 10 p.m. | Hendon County School, Golders Tythe, N.W.4
Lower Intermed. and Adv.—Thurs.—7 to 9 p.m. |
| The Zionist Federation, 77 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1
Advanced—Tuesdays and Thursdays 1 to 2 p.m. | |

All the above classes commence on Monday, 28th September, 1953 with the exceptions of the Childs Hill Evening Institute which commences on Monday, 21st September, and Hendon County School, which commences on Thursday, 8th October, 1953.

the city centre. Unfortunately work has been suspended there for the last few months and the hotel will not be finished before the middle of next year or even later.

Great difficulties have been experienced by all hotel builders during the last couple of years. The Korean situation affected world prices at the time when they were buying their raw materials abroad, while local labour costs have doubled and in some instances trebled since the beginning of construction.

South American Investors: Another big hotel due to open this year but which will not be ready until next year is the lovely three million dollar *Argell* (the name is not final yet). This is owned by a group of South American investors in partnership with an Israeli group headed by Mr. Erich Brown, former owner of the *Armon* Hotel in Tel Aviv and one of Israel's veteran hotel pioneers.

Like the new *Dan*, this hotel too will have air-cooled bedrooms. Standing on twelve acres of virgin sand-dunes, on the seashore between the *Sharon* and the *Nordau Plaza*, which are now being laid out into beautiful garden, tennis courts, swimming pool, etc., the *Argell* will probably become the "country club" hotel of Israel.

All Bedrooms facing sea: Indeed, a country club is planned there by its owners, in addition to a giant restaurant, café and nightclub. The hotel's novel construction enables the balcony of every bedroom to face the sea. And all this comfort and luxury will be had for eight dollars per day, with full board (and less without food).

Tourists in Israel can look forward to even cheaper prices according to Mr. Erich Brown, for by the time all the new hotels are up, about 750 rooms will have been added in the Tel Aviv area alone, and keen competition is bound to lower prices even further. In addition, Mr. Brown thinks elastic "off season" rates might be introduced to accommodate the less well-to-do tourist.

ECONOMIC

A survey by the Israel Ministry of Trade and Industry shows a total of 17,268 industrial enterprises, comprising, in order of importance:

- ¶ 3,905 textile and clothing factories;
- ¶ 3,235 metal and electric machinery works;
- ¶ 2,199 wood-working plants;
- ¶ 791 electrical installations and building yards;
- ¶ and 653 paper and printing works.

This survey also indicates that there are 14,778 private commercial enterprises in the country. Of these 648 are in the metal branch, 5,187 in the textile sector, and there are 1,239 commercial and service firms dealing with household, kitchen and electric utensils.

TRYGVE LIE

TO SPEAK AT EMERGENCY CONFERENCE OF U.J.A.

Mr. Trygve Lie, former Secretary-General of the United Nations, will head a group of prominent American and international figures who will address an emergency National Report Conference

of the United Jewish Appeal on October 10 and 11 in Cleveland, Ohio, it was announced in New York this week.

Mr. Lie, who will address the opening session of the conference, will speak on a programme that will also include the Israeli Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Abba Eban, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, and Mr. Edward Warburg, General Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal.

Accelerating Drive: More than 750 Jewish leaders representing campaign cities throughout the United States will assemble for the two-day sessions to consider special plans for accelerating the Appeal's nation-wide drive during the remaining months of the year.

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IN AID OF THE "FRIENDS OF JEWISH AGRICULTURAL TRAINING"

CALENDAR

(Times given are British Summer Time)

Hoshana Rabba Wednesday, September 30
 Readings from Pentateuch
 Numbers xxix.26-34.
 8th Day of Solemn Assembly Thursday,
 (Night 7.18) October 1
 Readings from Pentateuch
 Deuteronomy xiv.22-xvi.17; Numbers xxix.-
 35-xxx.1
 Readings from Prophets
 I Kings viii.54-66
 Rejoicing of the Law Friday, October 2
 Sabbath begins Friday, October 2,
 at 6.0 p.m.
 Readings from Pentateuch
 Deuteronomy xxxiii-xxxiv; Genesis i-ii.3;
 Numbers xxix.35-xxx.1
 Readings from Prophets Joshua I.
 Sabbath ends Saturday, October 3,
 at 7.14 p.m.
 Readings from Pentateuch Genesis i.-vi.8
 Readings from Prophets Isaiah xlii.5-xliiii.10.

VOICE OF ZION

All times are British Summer Time.
 Wavelength 33.3m.

Sunday, 27th September

9.15 p.m. Newsreel. 9.30 p.m. Personal
 Column. Walter Eytan. 9.35 p.m. Maccabiah
 Report.

Monday, 28th September

9.15 p.m. Newsreel and Maccabiah Report.
 9.45 p.m. "Israel Pastorale," arranged by
 Corinne Chochem.

Tuesday, 29th September

9.15 p.m. Newsreel and Maccabiah Report.
 9.45 p.m. Folk Dances.

Wednesday, 30th September

9.15 p.m. Moadim le-Simchah, Readings for
 Shmini Atzeret. 9.30 p.m. "Saul Tchernikov-
 sky": a feature by I. M. Lask. 9.55 p.m.
 News.

Thursday, 1st October

9.15 p.m. Moadim le-Simchah, Cantorial
 music. 9.30 p.m. "Guess Who," a game in
 Biblical History. 9.55 p.m. News.

Friday, 2nd October

9.15 p.m. Readings for Shabbat Bereshit and
 Talk by Uri Ephraïm. News. 9.30 p.m. Frank
 Pelleg presents: Yehuda Wohl and Abraham
 Daus. 9.45 p.m. "Mirror of Israel," a
 miscellany.

Saturday, 3rd October

9.15 p.m. Shavua Tov; News, Programme
 Highlights. 9.30 p.m. "The Conquest of the
 Desert Exhibition" Report introduced by
 Edwin Samuel. 9.45 p.m. Melaveh Malkah,
 Cantor M. Hirschman and Talmud Lesson by
 Rabbi Yakov Herzog (until 10.30 p.m.).

LETTERS TO THE
EDITOR

A PROTEST

Sir,—Jewish religious Marriage and
 Divorce Laws, the fundament of Jewish
 tradition and Jewish existence have been in
 the main accepted by the State of Israel.

In your last leader you termed these laws
 "outdated and reactionary practices." Since
 your journal is the official organ of the
 Zionist Federation and lately also of the
 Joint Palestine Appeal, I wonder whether
 your outrageous statement has the approval
 of these organisations. They cannot on the
 one hand proclaim that they are striving
 for traditional Jewish education and on the
 other allow statements as yours to pass
 unchallenged.

Dr. J. Braude.

Creechurch Lane,
 E.C.3.

EDITOR'S COMMENT: Dr. Broude has pro-
 duced an amalgam of charges which needs
 to be sorted out.

1. A striving for traditional Jewish edu-
 cation does not preclude constant
 serious self-criticism and self-examina-
 tion. On the contrary, it demands it.
 The Marriage and Divorce Laws are
 an outstanding example.
2. The State of Israel has accepted them,
 not out of conviction, but as part of
 a political deal to which the orthodox
 group were a party.
3. Dr. Braude evades the central point of
 the Editorial which he deems out-
 rageous: that the attempt to turn
 Israel into a theocratic state, the link-
 ing of religion and politics, may im-
 peril the very foundation of religious
 Judaism in Israel. This is the central
 issue.—Editor.

Classified Advertisements

Classified Advertisements and Forthcoming Events
 6d. per word (heavy type 1/-). Box number 2/6d.
 extra.
 All announcements in this section are strictly prepaid
 and must be received by the first post Tuesday
 morning.

PUBLICATIONS

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JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by J.P.A.-J.N.F. Public Relations Department, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1

Telephone: MUSeum 6111

SIR BEN LOCKSPEISER ATTENDING J.N.F. CONFERENCE

MAKES PRINCIPAL SAVOY HOTEL ADDRESS

Sir Ben Lockspeiser, F.R.S., Secretary to the Privy Council Committee for Scientific and Industrial Research, is to give the principal address at the J.N.F. Annual Conference when it opens at the Savoy Hotel on November 7. This was revealed this week by Mr. Sigmund Gestetner, J.N.F. President, during a discussion of Conference arrangements at a meeting of the Administrative Committee.

At Desert Symposium: While representing the British Government at last year's Jerusalem symposium on the conquest of the desert, Sir Ben was able to examine first-hand the reclamation undertaken in Israel that has led to an enormous intensification of agricultural production there. He gained first-hand knowledge of the part played by the Keren Kayemeth in the struggle against the desert, and delivered a noteworthy paper on the scientific approach to agriculture in arid areas as his contribution to the symposium.

London born, Sir Ben Lockspeiser was educated at the Grocers' School and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He was for many years engaged on aero-

nautical research and during the war was charged with the responsibility for all scientific research at the Ministry of Aircraft Production. He has been in his present office since 1949.

On the Agenda: This year's Conference will deliberate fresh proposals recommended by the Keren Kayemeth Board of Directors to carry the J.N.F. message to a wider public than ever before. But it will also examine all aspects of traditional activities and reinforce the position of the Blue Box in Jewish family life.

Officers of the movement should not forget that nominations for London vice-presidents must be with the Conference secretary by September 28, and names of provincial candidates for this office by October 9. This is also the deadline for names of all delegates from London and the provinces.

KOL NIDRE APPEAL

£45,000 FROM SIXTY SYNAGOGUES

Preliminary reports just arrived at Head Office of the J.P.A. reveal that this year the Kol Nidre Appeal for Israel secured greater response from the community than ever before.

From 60 synagogues of which the results have already come to hand, £45,000 has been subscribed. This total signifies that London synagogues have answered the Chief Rabbi's call in a fine spirit of solidarity. In addition, more synagogues in the provinces conducted a Kol Nidre Appeal than in previous years.

This is how some North West London synagogues fared: St. Johns Wood and Golders Green, £3,500 each; Hampstead, £2,100; Willesden, £1,600. The Chief Rabbi himself preached a sermon, in which he made an appeal, at Brixton Synagogue.

MANCHESTER TO SEE "FAITHFUL CITY"

A gala performance of "Faithful City," the film praised so highly in Edinburgh during the week of the Festival, is to take place at the Odeon Theatre, Prestwich on October 14 in aid of the J.N.F.

This will be a late night matinee and an event as yet unrivalled in attraction for north-country audiences. The function will commence at 11.15 p.m., but guests will be able to take their seats at 10.45 p.m. Late buses will be available.

Tickets, at 2/6d, 5/-, 7/6d, 10/6d, £1.1.0 are available from: Joseph Mamlock House, 142 Bury Old Road (Che 1825); M. Green, Threesons Ltd., 54 Faulkner Street; S. Paul, 413 Bury New Road, Salford, 7 (Bro 2700); Rudy's Restaurant, Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester; Maison Vogue, 12a Kings Road, Prestwich; Murray's (Brill's) Newsagent, Bury Old Road, Corner Albert Avenue, Prestwich; Box Office, Prestwich Odeon.

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JPA-JNF NEWS

DR. FREEDEN IN LIVERPOOL

Mr. S. I. Applebaum, chairman of the Commission, presided at a meeting of Liverpool key-workers last week when an address was given by Dr. Herbert Freeden. The speaker discussed the importance of close contact between K.K.L. Head Office in Jerusalem and regional J.N.F. bodies in this country. He said that Merseyside's innovations to develop fund-raising had so impressed him that he intended taking these ideas back to Israel and have them communicated to other countries. He praised the *Shalom* annual publication as having achieved a truly international reputation.

Coming to the reasons for his visit to Liverpool, Dr. Freeden reminded his listeners that the present size of Medinat Israel had been determined by the planned colonisation and lay-out of

settlements on J.N.F. land. He believed the local community should continue to undertake special projects, such as the reclamation of strategic sites and new highways. He quoted the high value attached to the existence of Nachlat Merseyside in Chevel Simon Marks.

Office expenses: In reply to a questioner, Dr. Freeden informed the key-workers that the expense of administration of Keren Kayemeth at Head Office averaged two to three per cent. of the total cash received. A discussion centred on improving the educational and fund-raising media and Mr. Myer Max thanked the guest.

AN HONOUR WELL-DESERVED

Twenty years ago, when Hitler cast his shadow over the Jews of Germany, a British Officer Lt.-Col. C. G. Phillips, then this country's Consul-General in Munich, worked quietly behind the scenes to help the victims of Nazism. It was gallantry unrecorded and unrewarded—till now, when Mr. E. J. Goeritz, of London, has remembered with gratitude the work of this anonymous seeker after justice.

In company with friends, Mr. Goeritz has just inscribed Col. Phillips in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund, the finest expression of gratitude a Jew can give.

INScribed IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

London

In loving memory of Naomi Rose Brudno and Jeffrey Wilks. Two happy and brilliant medical students of the Queen's University, Belfast, by Dr. and Mrs. H. Brudno on the occasion of the air disaster at Nutt's Corner, Belfast on January 5th.

Leeds

Michael Howard Kremer on the occasion of his Barmitzvah, by Mr. and Mrs. Simon Kremer, 12th September.

Liverpool

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Myers on the occasion of their Silver Wedding by their mother, Mrs. Annie Myers. August.

Manchester

Ellis Rubinstein and Esme Frieze on the occasion of their Marriage by their parents, Mr. & Mrs. J. Frieze. 27th April.

Newcastle

Freddie Ingram and Elaine Small on the occasion of their Marriage, by Fellow Zionist Workers and Friends in appreciation of their valuable service rendered to the Zionist Cause. 1st September.

Whitley Bay

Edward and Ruth Markus with very best wishes and blessings on the occasion of their Silver Wedding, by their very affectionate mothers, Mrs. S. Markus and Mrs. F. Prinz, and their loving and grateful children, Michael and Judith. 1st July.

TREES IN ERETZ ISRAEL

London

115 trees in memory of Dr. David Eder and Mrs. Edith Eder, by her sisters, the Misses Barbara and Florence Low and her son Mr. Richard Haden-Guest.

13 trees in the name of Rev. S. Faigenblum by Justin Phillips on the occasion of his Barmitzvah on 21st Tammuz 5713, in grateful appreciation of the guidance and teaching he received.

13 trees in the name of Rev. Joseph Halpern by Justin Phillips on the occasion of his Barmitzvah on 21st Tammuz, 5713, in grateful appreciation of the guidance and teaching he received.

12 trees in the names of Vivienne Ann Lewin and Michael Dimant on the occasion of their Marriage, by the Muswell Hill Women's Zionist Society. 28th June.

Harrogate

18 trees in the name of Rev. Bernard Lewis Segal by the Harrogate Women's Zionist Society and Ziona on the occasion of his retirement from active communal service and as a mark of appreciation of his interest and help in the Societies. 26th April.

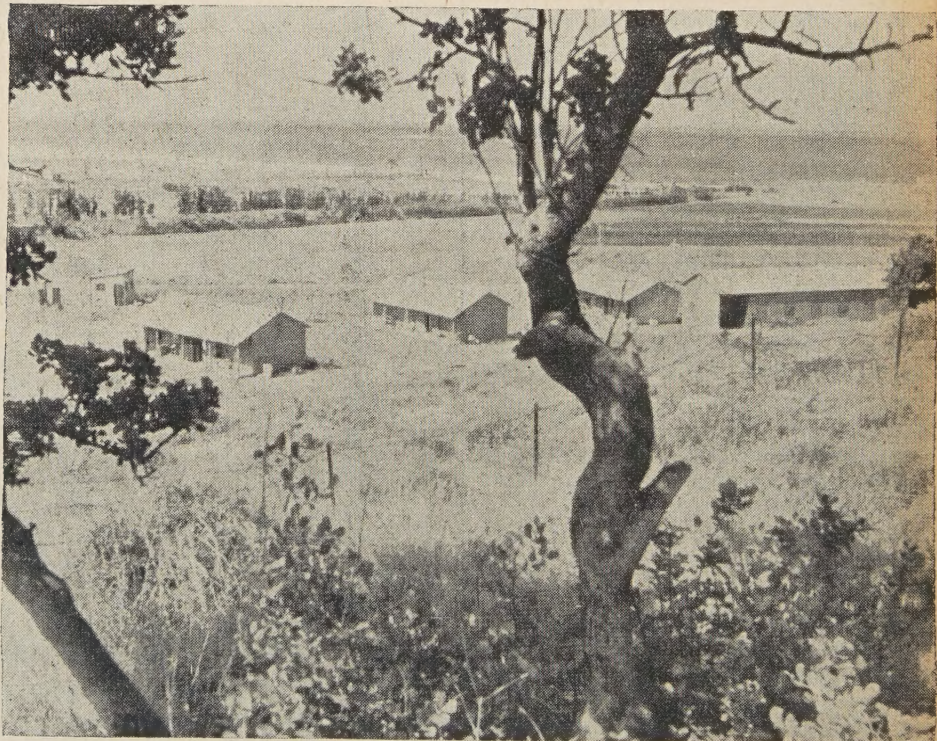
Leeds

15 trees in the names of Betty Livingstone and Eric Sacks on the occasion of their Marriage, in appreciation of her untiring efforts for W.I.Z.O. Work in Israel, by the Sister Rosa Wollstein Group, F.W.Z. 1st June.

13 trees in the name of Mrs. M. Ross on the occasion of the Barmitzvah of her son Howard Peter, in appreciation of her untiring efforts for W.I.Z.O. work in Israel, by the Sister Rosa Wollstein Group F.W.Z., 2nd May.

Liverpool

21 trees in the name of Mrs. H. P. Bibby by the Liverpool Huldah Zionist Circle in fond appreciation. 16th June.



Trees—Plant more of them in 5714.

JPA-JNF NEWS

Up and Down the Country

JERSEY

Making her usual annual visit to Jersey, C.I., last week was Mrs. Margot Salomon, representative of the J.P.A. She was welcomed by the community and described by one of them as "their sole Jewish link with the mainland."

They expressed their gratitude to Mrs. Salomon in practical terms, and every Jewish resident responded to her call for support of the National Appeal. With the enthusiastic assistance of Mr. and Mrs. W. Kricheski and Mr. and Mrs. J. Menasche, Mrs. Salomon was able to report to head office that £300 had been subscribed.

EALING'S BOXING TOURNAMENT

For the third year in succession, the Ealing J.N.F. Commission, under the leadership of Mr. S. Sabel, is embarking on a Boxing Tournament, in aid of the J.N.F. Charitable Trust at the Wembley Town Hall. The accumulated experience of this energetic Committee, assisted by Mr. Jack Hyams of the B.B.B. of C., has consistently resulted in a capacity attendance. The Committee has always presented an excellent Bill and thus won a solid following of boxing enthusiasts.

This year's bill will have such outstanding bouts as Freddie King versus Stan Skinkiss together with six additional bouts of great importance.

In addition to the Chairman, Messrs. S. Landau, M. Baderman, J. Sheshtopal, S. Jacobs and M. Small are the honorary officers responsible for the excellent work of this Commission. The sale of tickets is going extremely well, and J.N.F. workers are asked to apply at once if they wish to have tickets from among those specially reserved for them.

SOUTHEND AND WESTCLIFF

During Rosh Hashana, members of the local J.P.A. committee, together with Rabbi Shebson, visited several hotels and made an appeal for Israel among the guests, resulting in approximately 100 guineas being raised. The hotels approached were: Glen Hotel (proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. A. Deutsch); Coast Hotel (Mrs. Deutsch); Westward Ho! Hotel (Mr. and Mrs. M. Masters). Mr. P. Phillips, hon. treasurer; Mr. H. I. Elman, vice-chairman of the committee, and Mr. I. Freedman, member of the executive, did the canvassing.

J.N.F. FELLOWSHIP

Mr. Derek Braham presided at a recent meeting of the J.N.F. Fellowship, held at 703 Carrington House, W.1 by courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. L. Braham. The speaker was Mr. Barnet Litvinoff, JNF/JPA Public Relations Officer, who had recently returned from a study-tour of Israel. He spoke of the political and social development of the country and showed how statehood had been won by adherence to three doctrines, all of which were brought to Israel by the radical immigrants between the period 1903 to 1914. These doctrines were: Hebrew as the national language; land development based on Jewish labour and communal enterprise; and the creation of a Jewish self-defence movement.

Many questions were put to the speaker and Mr. D. Clarke moved a vote of thanks, especially expressing the group's appreciation for the warm hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Braham.

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Mrs. C. Sigler, 62 Chase Way	5	8	4
Mrs. Class, 16 Chessington Avenue	4	10	0
Master Nigel Leonard Burstein, 10 Beechwood Hall	3	10	0
Mr. & Mrs. J. Milner, 21 Tillingbourne Gardens	3	10	0
Mr. F. Prevezer, 12 Hazelmere Gardens	3	5	0

East

Mr. Perlowsky, 8 Meynell Gardens	9	15	0
Messrs. Benmax Bros., 22 Mare Street	4	0	0
Mr. L. Rader, 10 Assembly Passage	3	15	0
Mr. I. Epstein, 20 Joscoyne House	3	10	0
Mr. Schneider, 92 Brune House	2	15	0
Messrs. M. J. Marks Ltd., Cottrill Road	2	14	4
Miss Pshygody, 2 Headlam Street	2	0	0
Mrs. Schwartz, 281 Bancroft Road	2	0	0
Messrs. M. A. Kutchinsky Ltd., 171 Commercial Road	2	0	0
Mrs. W. Green, 318 Mare Street	2	0	0
Mr. Phillips, 211 Amhurst Road	2	0	0

£ s. d.

West

Mr. Gilbert, Brenner Sports, Carnaby House	9	17	6
Mrs. S. Horngrad, 70 Duke Street	4	5	6
Mr. Greenspan, 41 Wellesley Court	5	0	0

North-West

Mrs. Peskin, 32 Eton Court	6	6	0
Mr. A. Landsman, 9 Trevelyan Gardens	3	8	0
Mr. D. Colover, 40 Sidmouth Road	2	15	4
Mr. J. Lyon, 172 Dorset House	2	4	6
Mrs. S. Block, 28 Woodstock Avenue	2	2	9
Mrs. Froomborg, 20 Avenue Mansions	2	0	0
Mrs. Sluis, 26 Northways	2	0	0
Mrs. Zang, 5 Trevelyan Gardens	2	0	0

GLASGOW

Mr. M. Latter, 10 Lynton Ave., Whitecraigs	4	2	6
Dr. L. Loewensohn, 11 Woodlands Dr., C.4	2	11	0

MANCHESTER

Mrs. Levene, 27 Castlehill Road, Prestwich	3	2	5
Mrs. Freedman, 36 Agcroft Road East, Prestwich	2	19	5
Messrs. M. Jaffe, per Miss Corwin, 25 Dale Street	2	19	5
Mr. M. Green, 12 Chandos Road, Prestwich	2	10	0

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, 26th September

WEST HAM JUNIOR J.N.F. COMMISSION. Dance at the Communal Hall, Earlam Grove, Forest Gate, E.7. 7.30 p.m.—11 p.m. Members and guests 4/-.

Sunday, 4th October

HELP FOR ISRAEL COMMITTEE Dance, Wembley Town Hall. Tickets 6/- each, obtainable from Miss J. Gee, 12 Holmfield Avenue, N.W.4. (HEN 9494).

Monday, 12th October

EALING J.N.F. COMMISSION. Grand Boxing Tournament, Wembley Town Hall. Ticket prices: 2 gns., £1 10s. 0d., 1 gn., 10s. 6d., obtainable from: Mr. J. Sheshtopal, 47 Gunnersby Avenue, W.5—BIS 5874; Mr. M. Baderman—SHE 3482; Mr. S. Landau—GER 1844 and Mr. A. Blake, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1—MUS 6111.

Sunday 18th October

AVIV SOCIETY. Autumn Ball, Washington Hotel, Curzon Street, W.1. Tickets 37/6 (inc. Buffet), obtainable from Mr. B. Harrison, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. (MUS 6111).

Tuesday, 20th October

SOUTH-WEST LONDON BOXING Committee. Top-line Boxing Tournament (in aid of the J.N.F. Charitable Trust). Streatham Ice Rink, S.W.16. Ticket prices 3 guineas to 7s. 6d. All inquiries to Mr. S. Bloom, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. Tel.: MUS 6111.

Saturday, 31st October

PARAMOUNT AID SOCIETY Sixth Annual Balfour Ball, Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, W.1. 7.30 p.m.—1.30 a.m. Van Straten and his Orchestra. Tickets (including dinner) 3½ guineas, available from Mr. S. Bloom, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. Tel.: MUS 6111.

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